MEN YORK HEREATT SUMDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1872 OHADRUTAR SUME

BLACKMAILING BOGART.

C. S. Bogart, Alias Boyd, Alias Hawkins, Boxed in the Tombs.

Extraordinary Operations of a Pseudo-Newspaper Man.

Several Prominent Brokers Taken In and indled-How Bogart Carried the War Into Jersey-Made \$10, a Dinner and a Bottle of Wine-He Dupes His Victims to the Tune of \$2,000 in Less Than Two Weeks-He Is Arrested and Committed for Trial without Bail.

Charles S. Begart was arraigned before Judge Hegan, at the Tombs Police Court; yesterday, on a sharge of false pretences and attempted blackmail, preferred by Mr. Thomas S. Brown, General Man-

ut six o'clock on Friday evening a man called it Mr. Brown's office at the foot of Chambers reet, and, introducing himself as Mr. Boyd, re-orter of the World, told Mr. Brown that he had a inication of serious importance to make. Mr d was asked into a private room, where he dis d, to the profound astonishment of sated to ruin him forever socially. In fact, Boyd informed Mr. Brown that the paper he repreed had in its possession affidavits signed by Woodhull, Cornelius M. Meserole and others, sating that he was in the habit of visiting certain uses of ill-fame, which houses were specified, well as the names of certain lewd women that Cornelius M. Meserole stated in his avit that he knew Mr. Brown very well, that he tnew him when he (Brown) was Superintendent of bit of providing certain well-known prostitutes company. Mr. Brown was terribly excited; felt that he was innocent. He wished to temporize, and, looking upon Mr. Boyd as friend in need, he asked him to go as far as belmonico's with him, where they could discuss the matter more freely over a bottle of wine. On the way to Delmonico's Mr. Brown called on kin personal friend and lawyer, Rufus F. Andrews. The three passed into the barroom and Mr. Brown met another particular and personal friend named Captain W. J. Wiley. Mr. Brown engaged a grivate room. Wine was called for. Mr. Boyd was latroduced to Captain Wiley and to Rufus F. Andrews. The astounding revelations were then told in detail, only this time more circumstantially and with more elaborate embellishment. Mr. Brown was seen to tremble with the agony of his emotions. Mr. Andrews cross-examined Mr. Boyd with the dexterity of a lawyer, but Captain Wiley was as good as his name and would not credit anything of it. He called his friend over into a corner, and, stroking his beard affectionately, and—
"Brownie, there's no me setting worried about

Mr. Brown still felt nervous, went back to the

Mr. Brown still felt nervous, went back to the table, where the conversation was renewed, and where more wine was consumed.

The pseudo-reporter then said that he was going twer to the Work office, and out of regard for Mr. Brown, whom he had found to be a gentleman of truth and honor, he would have the whole thing stopped at once. The three gentlemen remained in Delmonico's, exchanging opinions on this strange incident, and in about fifteen ministes Mr. Boyd returned, and then ensued a piece of acting worthy of the elder Booth. He used to the table, threw some papers which he had in his hand on it in a violent manner, and extanding in a loud voice and with eyes whose borkers-on—

orers-on—

"What do you men mean? I thought I was with
intlemen. I find that you have sent some one to

e World office to inquire concerning me and my
are." on flourishing a \$10 bill in his hand, he threw the face of Mr. Brown, saying: in the face of Mr. Brown, saying:—
"I wish to pay for anything that I have drank are this evening. I will let you know soon enough ho and what I am."
The three gentlements.

who and what I am."

The three gentlemen at once proceeded to quiet for. Boyd; assured him and reassured him that they had sent no one to the World office, and hoped he would not be any further annoyed. Boyd sat down again. Another bottle of wine was opened, and things went on smoothly again.

Mr. Boyd then produced a check, drawn on the Second National Bank, for \$150, and signed Charles S. Bogart, which happens to be the real name of the pseudo Mr. Boyd. He said:—

"Gentlemen, I have to use \$100 to-night. This check is perfectly good—it's after banking hours.

Mr. Brown, you can let me have \$100 to-night—I see you have it about you—and you can give me the restin the morning."

e rest in the morning."
Then it was that the wily Captain felt sure of his sey, and quietly despatched a messenger for a bliceman. Officer Walsh, of the Third precinct, me into Deimonico's, and Mr. Charles S. Bogart, ias Boyd, went out with him. When they got to e door the prisoner broke away and started on full run down Chambers street, and was only

alias Boyd, went out with him. When they got to the door the prisoner broke away and started on a full run dewn Chambers street, and was only captured after a chase of about ten blocks.

Yesterday morning he made his appearance at the Tombe Police Court, and Mr. Brown was there, and also Mr. Boyd's other boon companions of the previous evening.

The prisoner is about five feet ten inches high, slightly built; dressed in black pants and a long blue sack coat, a black vest, and wore a handsome gold chain and seal. His face is a peculiar one—long, narrow, with high forehead, an air of general intelligence; but his whole expression betokening long years of dissipation and deep debauchery. He would hardly be taken for a professional thief, but he does not exactly look like a man to be trusted.

After he was arraigned the examination was set down at two o'clock in the afternoon. By that time some more of his victims had heard of this swindler's arrest and came to help prosecute him. The back room, off the Court, where the examinations are held, was filled to its utmost, the company consisting mostly of Wall street brokers. They were either there to make complaints or were interested in people who wished to make them.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, who ap-

They were either there to make conginants of were interested in people who wished to make them.

Assistant District Attorney Sullivan, who appeared for the people, decided to take but one complaint, that of Ar. Brown; but these are the names of some of the other victims:—Mr. J. M. Flint, President of the Continentall Bank, \$250; Mr. G. L. Maxwell, of 250 West Twenty-third street, and in business as a broker at 26 New street, \$250; Mr. G. O. Seymour, of Greenville, N. J., \$10. The other victims, to the number of eight or nine, were unwilling to give their names, as, after the case had been developed, they seemed to feel ashamed to let the public know how they had been taken in and done for.

Judge Hogan committed Bogart for trial at the General Sessions, without bail.

The prisoner Bogart is an old offender. About two years ago he was arrested for personation of a detective and committed at the Tombs, and since he got out of that scrape he has been carrying on a long series of awindling operations similar to the one described. In a good many cases he represented himself as a reporter of the Herald, and, according to authentic information, it is assemindled different parties to the amount of \$2,000.

"Virtuous Maxwell."

Standing in the room while the examination was in progress was a tall, well-dressed man, about forty-five years of age, with hair and whiskers ightly gray. He seemed considerably perturbe in mind, and had all the appearance of a man who ad been thoroughly victimized. He watched the ceedings attentively, and occasionally whis pered to an old gentleman with white whiskers and mustache who sat upon a chair heside him. The gentleman who stood was G. L. Maxwell, broker, deing business on New street, who is mixed up in the Woodhull-Claffin-Blood scandal and the interest he took in the case may be guessed when it is noted he was present at the hearing during all the excitement which was raging on Wall street. Mr. Maxwell was approached by a reporter of a morning Mmized by the prisoner. Mr. Maxwell glanced for a moment at his questioner, and then, in an agi-

"DO YOU BELONG TO THE HERALD?" "No," said the reporter; "why do you sak!" Mr.
Maxwell, (trembling like a leaf).—I don't want to
have anything to do with a Herard reporter. I
don't want to get into that paper in any way."
(Pausing). "You reporters are all d—d dead beats

At this uncalled-for insuit to the profession the reporter, who is a little man, raised himself mencingly and opened fire upon the distinguished proker, having been previously joined by a com-penion who was included in Maxwell's insult. panion who was included in Maxwell's insuit.

REPORTER—I don't know your name or who you

are, but you are no gentleman to reply in such a manner to a civil question.

MAXWELL (anceringly)—You don't know what a gentleman is. You would not know one if you were to see him.

REPROPERS. I have that you want to be a see him.

him.

I know that you are not one. Your is sufficient to let any one know your er. ELL—You look like a shoemaker. Do you

MARWELL—YOU look like a shoemaker. Do you want to take it up?
REPORTER—YOU look like a fool, and you are
A FOOL AND A LIAB TO BOOT.
Is that taking it up? If you want any more come outside for a moment and I will day you.
MARWELL, agitatedly, stretching out his hand towards the clerk who was taking testimony—Judge! Judge!
REPORTER—You had better speak louder; he can't hear you.

REPORTER—YOU no.

can't hear you,

Here Maxwell was clutched by the old gentleman and saked to keep silent, but he would not,

man and saked to keep silent, but he would not,

another reporter who was standand opened upon another reporter who was standing near. "You are from the old country, are you
not?" "Yes," said the gentleman addressed, "and
I aint ashamed of it."

First Reporter—I am native born, but I would
not wipe my shoes with you.

At this time a crowd had gathered around, including a large number of representatives of the

At this time a crowd had gathered around, including a large number of representatives of the press, and the great Maxwell, perceiving he had gone a little too far, began to draw in his horns, and, after some confused mutterings, relapsed into a moody silence. A few minutes after Mr. Issae Brown, who was not present during the fracas, said to the Herathe reporter, who had hitherto taken no part in the conversation, "Let me introduce you to Mr. Maxwell. He will give you some valuts."

MAXWILL—I am not a victim. Bogart attempted to swindle me (hositatingly). He did not succeed, I gave him no money; I can't talk about this matter; let me alone.

Maxwell, on being joined by some friends, left the room again,

Maxwell, on being joined by some friends, left the room again.

MUTTERING TO HIMSELF

this time, however, about the time he had lost, Pacific Mail and Northwestern.

Immediately after the broker left the HERALD reporter, through the courtesy of Mr. Finlay, the Warden of the Tombs, was furnished access to the prisoner and had a long conversation with him. The following is the part relating to Maxwell:—

REFORTER—I don't want you to say anything to criminate yourself, but I would like to ask you. Did you receive any money from Mr. Maxwell? He denies having given you any.

Hogarm—He did, and he had good reason to do so. I sm in possession of a secret relating to him which it is not necessary to disclose, but it was sufficient to extract \$250 from him. I only lately got possession of the secret, and I called upon Mr. Maxwell for the first time last Sunday night at his house, in Twenty-third street: I told him I was a newspaper man and what I had come for. He attempted to bluff me first, but I mentioned two names, and then he weakened and said. "For God's sake say nothing to-night. Come out and let us take a drink and talk the matter over." We went out and had several drinks, and then he left me. I did net go to bed that night, and next morning at six o'clock it went to his house again and rang the bell. I was ushered into Mr. Maxwell's presence and told him if he would not let me have money I would go right

DOWN TOWN AND ISSUE AN EXTRA.

if he would not let me have money I would go right

DOWN TOWN AND ISSUE AN EXTRA.

He got up in a hurry, dressed, and came out upon the street with me. He said he had no money about him, but he would borrow some. He went to a livery stable and procured \$100, and then he went to Park & Thiford's and borrowed \$100 more, making in all \$250, which he handed over to me. I dety Maxwell to contradict what I have said. All the charges which I brought against the men who gave me money are true, and at the proper time they will be developed. If I had consulted my own wishes the examination would have gone on this afternoon, but my counsel objected and Jyielded to him. I am not arraid of trial, for I believe I will be acquitted, but I think it a gross injustice to be committed without bail.

As the time allotted for the conversation was up the reporter less, lost in amazement at the cool audacity displayed by the prisoner. His great grief seems to be that for a season he cannot do any more blackmailing, as he states his materials are ample.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

LEE & SHEPARD have in press "The Jubileo Singers and Their Campaign for Twenty Thousand Dollars," by G. D. Piko. Remarkable developments are expected.

Prime's "Around the World," and says the reverend author has, like so many of his countrymen, a great passion for travel. It pronounces the book to be "readable and worth reading," and, while it does not add much to our knowledge, it is "brightly

Mr. DARWIN'S new book, "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," is carefully re-viewed in the Athenæum. It has been the author's purpose to secure studies of the facial expression om among tribes "untainted by civilization." Hence he has refused to have anything to do with the colored citizens of the United States, and he ignores the Yankees altogether, while he glances in a kindly fashion at our native American Tetons, Grosventres, Moudons and Assiniboines. The book is compared with Sir C. Bell's "Anatomy of Expression," to which admirable book it is inferior in clearness and coherency, and to Lavater's celebrated "Phy-THE PRINTERS OF EDINBURGH have struck for fifty-one hours' work per week instead of fifty-four, and for an advance of wages to the extent of a half-

penny a thousand. ROME HAS A NEW DAILY PAPER published in the English language. It is called the *Daily News*, and is conducted by an American, Mr. Daniels, brother of a former Minister Resident of the United States

THE LITERARY REMAINS, with a memoir of the ate Miss Susan Ferrier, author of "Marriage." 'Destiny," &c., are being prepared for publicat Miss Ferrier died in 1854. Her correspondence em-braces letters from Bir Walter Scott, John G. Lockbraces letters from Sir Walter Scott, John G. Lockhart and many other distinguished contemporaries, while the "Commonplace Book" contains unprinted compositions of Scott, Campbell, Leyden, M. G. Lewis and other eminent poets.

THE Athenoum pronounces Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth's last novel, "Boscopel," to be "moral, loyal and most intolerably dull."

fire sharply. "The Great Conflagration" is to form the subject of several books now in press in Phila-

WHEN THE POST SHELLEY resided in Dublin, in pamphlets from his pen—an "Address to the Irish People" and "Proposals for an Association of Philanthropists"—were printed and copiously circulated. It shows practical knowledge of human nature that he sent a large supply to no less than sixty public houses. They are chieny remarkable for a passionate glow and force of expression, which, indeed, characterized all Shellev's writings SIR JOHN LUBBOCK AND MR. GRANT DUFF have left Constantinople to visit the Troad, and proceed overland to Smyrna. As the region includes many remains which are not Greek but pre-historic, we may look forward to some new views on the sub

JOHN E. POTTER & Co., of Philadelphia, have in press and will seen publish a "Complete Bible En-cyclopedia," edited by the Rev. William Blackwood, D. D. It is to be a dictionary of biblical, ecclosi-astical and historical information from the earliest times to the present day.

A New Noves, called "The Artist's Love," by Mrs. Southworth, is soon to be published by the

A TRANSLATION of Wagner's "Beethoven" h been published by Benham Brothers, of Indianapo translator is Mr. Albert S. Parsons, a young American graduate of a German mniversity

YACHTING.

Bayonne Yacht Club Regatte.

The members of the Bayonne Yacht Club met last evening at the office of Commodore Beling, No. 16 Exchange place, in order to be present at the distribution of prizes won at the annual regata of the Bayonne Yacht Club. A large number of yachtsmen were present, and Mr. C. C. Hough made the presentation address. The following prizes were awarded:—First class—Addie, W. H. Langley, Union Prize, a handsome silver stand. containing bottles and glasses; Captain J. Elseworth, Flag Officers' Prize, a French bronze clock. Second class—Qui Vive, T. Clapham, Union Prize, a silver punch bowl; Mary, J. T. Barnard, Flag Officers' Prize, silver punch bowl; Nettle B, Mayor Allan C, Bush, Club Prize, silver wine cooler. Third Class—Meteor, Mapor Allan C. Bush, Flag Officers' Prize, silver tee pitcher; Jeanette, Club Prize, gnarine glasses. Fenrth class—Comet, S. Ketchum, Union Prize, silver tee pitcher. The members of the club passed a very pleasant hour together during the distribution of the prizes, and separated about seven o'clock P. M. tribution of prizes won at the annual regatta of the

EVACUATION DAY.

How the Anniversary Is To Be Celebrated in the City To-Morrow-The Military Preparations and the Quaker Regiment That Is To Do Honor to the Occasion-How They Managed It All Eighty-Nine Years Ago-What Was and What Was Not.

THE REVIEW BY THE MAYOR.

The eighty-ninth anniversary of the day when the "blarsted Britishers," to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," left this city, never to return again in arms, will be celebrated to-morrow in right, giorious style. In the good old days before the war, when the memorable events of the Revolution were hold apparently in greater reverence than they seem to be in these degenerate times, Evacuation Day was always paid honor to at each successive anniversary with all the poinp and glory that military parades and firemen's exhibitions could lend to it, and the tradespeople generally were wont to shut up their shops, don on their Sunday-go-to-

SER THE SIGHTS.

During the late was the day was almost lost ble which nine out of every ten patriots were thrown into over the real business of actual war-fare. The fact was that there was just as much reverence for the day in the hearts of the people as ever, but they had not the time to play soldier couldn't shoulder the musket for their hearths sake even if they wanted to. The home guards too, after the war had been going on for a coupl of years, were at a very large discount. Their clanking swords had lost all their terrors for the servant girls whose "lovyers," like Johnny of the

for their country with swords that were actually made use of to kill other feroclous fellows; so the of the fierce hussars and the bearskins of the of joy and excitement, became gradually and beautifully conspicuous by their absence. However, as soon as the war had come to an end the old good feeling about the long gone by events of the years that tried our forefathers' souls so sorely infuse itself into our

HOME TROOPS OF THE LINE. The boys who had gone to the war and had been lucky enough to get back again without losing either of their under-pinnings, became as enthusitrooper to join in the military turnouts, and last year, as a consequence, the celebration was made as imposing, and was done as much honor to almost as was paid to it before the rebellion. This year the celebration, in a military point of view will not be so extensive as usual—that is, the entire First Division will not turn out: still the day will be celebrated properly, and with all due regard to the memories which it recalls. It was the original intention of General Shaler to have a grand review of the First division, but it was afterwards deemed

THE GLORIOUS SEVENTH
should alone parade and be reviewed by the Mayor
and all the unfortunate individuals now wrapped
up in the term "Common Council," and who are to
bid their official bye-bye to the City Hall nex

up in the term "Common Council," and who are to bid their official bye-bye to the City Hall next month. The reason for not ordering out any other regiment than the Seventh is this:—The crack regiment from Philadelphia, the First Pennsylvania, commanded by Colonel Latta, is to pay the city a visit to-morrow. Naturally, being a crack corps, they should have a crack escort. If a division parade were to take place it would be diminated to make two bites of the celebration cherry—have a parade at one time for the benefit of the Pennsylvanians and at another time during the day for the New Yorkers alone. Then again, everybody, in the milliary at any rate, are

ANXIOUS TO SEE THE FOREIGNERS
and cheer them along their champagne, or rather campaign way, while they remain in the city, exposed to all the dread ills that warlike manœuvres are heir to in times of peace. For this reason more than any other it was decided in the long run that the Seventh should escort the visitors, particularly as the latter had done all the host honors some time ago when the Seventh went to Philadelphia and came near being destroyed by a Quaker sun and the mixed condition of the Continental. The Philadelphians will arrive derinking water in the neighborhood of the Continental. The Philadelphians will arrive carly to-morrow morning, and go directly to the Grand Contral, where they will "quarter" for the day. The Seventh are to take them in hand at three o'clock, and after, of course, forming in line, will march down Broadway to Beaver street, through Ball to Broadway and up Broadway to the Seventh's armory, where

Seventh's armory, where

THE RRAL "TROUBLE"

of the visitors will begin. It is said that the Seventh have made extensive preparations for the occasion, and if anybody has any doubt on the subject he need only be informed that the programme for the evening, after the trouble is over, is simply that the Seventh escort the Philadelphians to their hotel. Now, from the armory to the hotel is but a step—a good sized military step it is true—but for all that the wisdom of the programme is apparent. This much may be said, however, come what will: the guests of the Seventh will be treated right royally, and while in town will be taken in hand by the citizens and the military in a way that will not leave any unpleasant memories behind it.

HOW IT WAS DONE IN "AULD LANG SYNE."

behind it.

How it was done in "auld lang synk."

There is a great diversity of opinion as to the exact way the first evacuation parade was carried out, and as to what the Britishers did when leaving, off the Battery. As it may be of interest not only to the patriots of the present day, but to those long-memoried fellows who, if they are to be believed in everything, must have been lively youths in 1785 to know the "critic of history" concerning the event, a brief description of the evacuation ceremonies may not be out of place. Early on the morning (according to the truthful Jameses of that period) the American troops, under the command of General Knox, marched from Harlem to the Bowerie lane, where they took up their position. In the meantime the citizens, with busy steps, began to throng the thoroughbares, eager to see the departure of their country's lose, and to participate in the joyous excitement of the occasion. About ten o'clock an American guard relieved the British guard at the City Prison, and the latter joined a detachment of British troops then on parade on Broadway, which wheeled into plateons and marched down Broadway to the Battery, where they embarked in boats and went on board their ships, then lying at anchor in the North River. At about one o'clock the British soldlery, having ontrops moved down the Bowery and Youx Possession or The City.

This being done, General Knox, with a number of citizens on horseback, rode up to the Bowery to receive General Washington and Governor George Clinton, who, with their suites, made their public entry into the city on horseback, followed by the Leutenant Governor and Senators, four abreast. General Knox and the officers of the army joined in eight abreast, followed by citizens mounted eight abreast, and the Speaker of the Assembly and citizens on foot four abreast. The cavalcade proceeded down through the city to the Battery, to which Lieutenant Glean had been previously despatched to raise the American standard wayneyer the city before leaving the kearly

streets, then one of the most respectable in city.

THE WIND-UP.

The public festivities of the day closed by a brilliant display of fireworks in the evening, and the citizens retired to rest, happy in the thought that the last reumant of royalty had left their shores, and that night, to use the words of an old chronicler, "lay spreade out before them but the enjoyment of all the heavenborn privileges to which a free people were entitled."

born privileges to which a free people were entitled."

A GOOD STORY SPOLER.

But first, here it may be remarked, that in Pebruary, 1831, one Captain Van Dyke came out in a letter concerning the achievements of certain military heroes of the Revolution, and in that letter he spoke as follows concerning the evacuation by the British:—"I was in Fort George and within two feet of the flagstaff. The halyards were unreeved, the cleats were knocked off, the staff was slushed, and a sailor boy tried three times and got up about three feet, when he slipped down, when some person got a handsaw, hatchet, hammer, gimblet and nuils; one sawed lengths across the board, one split the cleats, and some bored, until they had plenty of them. The boy then tied the halyards around his waist, filled his outside jacket pockets full of the cleats, then began to nail them on from the ground, on the right and left of the staff. As he ascended he nailed the cleats on, then he reeved the balyards, and when

nailed the cleats on, then he reeved the halyards, and when

THE PLAG WAS UNFURLED
a salute of thirteen guns was given." He then adds, "it took us nearly an hour before we could hoist the standard. While we were preparing to hoist it the river was covered with shipping that lay at anchor in the North River. The small boats at the same time lay on their ours, sterns to shore. If Lieutenant Glean says a ladder was used then he was not there at all. As for hauling down the English flag, there was none to haul down. They kept perfect silence while we were hoisting the colors and rowed off after we had fired the salute." So it would seem that we good patricts of the present day who revere our Revolutionary history with such devotion have been all along deceiving ourselves with the patriotic idea that the Britishers had not only greased.

THAT POOK FLAGSTAFF,
but had also nailed the hated Union Jack to the top, and yet the staff was really not greased, nor was there any Union Jack to be pulled down by the gallant Yankee tar. Still, we know that there was a flagstaff near the Battery on the 25th November, 1783, and that the Stars and Stripes were hoisted on it, and that the Americans had the satisfaction of knowing that the departing red-coats witnessed the patriotic operation. If that of itself is not sufficient reason to make New York people in 1872 feel particularly big on the 25th of November, then the people in New York ought never to have had an "Evacuation Day" to celebrate.

The Veterans of 1812.

The Veterans of 1812.

The few remaining survivors of the war of 1812 of New York and its vicinity will meet at St. Paul's Church, opposite the HERALD office, at 9:30 to-morrow, and will thence take the Seventh avenue cars up to the armory of the Sixth regiment, at Fortyfifth street and Broadway, where an escort of 100 men will be furnished them, who will accompany them to the old block fort at 110th street, near Seventh avenue, in the Park, where a hickory pole has lately been erected by the Park Commissioners, from which the Stars and Stripes will be flung to the breeze. Subsequently orations will be made by Rev. Mathew Hale, of Brooklyn, and probably by General Dix, the Governor-elect, who is also an 1812 hero. A salute of thirteen guns, for that number of States which existed in 1812, will be fired from Seventh avenue from a nine-pound cannon to be loaned by the Commissary General of the National Guard, under the superintendence of Mr. Gould Warner, an adopted son of the veterans.

the veterans.

The old men will then return to the armory of the Sixth regiment, where a banquet will be tendered them. The occasion promises to be a very interesting one.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Madame Nilsson-Rouzaud has determined t make another tour through the United States. Mr. Leonard Grover's opera company went to pieces in St. Louis last week. It is said that some of his artists were compelled to walk to Cincinnati

At the recent examination for admission to the singing classes of the Conservatory of Paris fiftyfour young men and ninety-seven young women appeared. Of these only eleven of the former and sixteen of the latter were accepted.

Last week Mr. Forrest supplemented the Shak-spearean representations at Booth's and the Fith Avenue Theatres by readings from "Hamlet" and "Othello," and on Monday evening Mrs. Scott-Siddons is to give "costume recitals" at Steinway

entertainments. Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau is playing in Fabbri-Muller Opera Company have just completed an engagement of six weeks in German opera, closing with "Lucia di Lammermoor."

Verdi, as well as Offenbach, contemplates a visit to

this country, to lead in the presentation of his own operas. It is becoming quite common for com-posers to superintend the production of their works, and among other announcements of this kind we hear that Gounod will himself direct his new opera, "Poliuto," at the Scala, Milan. No sooner is one attempt at Sunday evening con-

There is to be no concert either at Wallack's or at the Grand Opera House this evening, but in place of them one is announced at the Bowery and one at the Terrace Garden Theatre. Next Sunday the concerts at the Grand Opera House will be resumed, and then we shall have one on the east side, one on the west side and one up town.

nower Mario is still a favorite. His work has been enormous, as will be seen from a calculation repeared on the stage in 935 performances:—In operas by Donizetti, 225 times; Meyerbeer, 170; ssini, 143; Verdi, 122; Bellini, 82; Gounod, 70 Mozart, 68; Flotow, 30; Cimarosa, 12; Auber, 12;

theatrical companies. Even old favorites fall to draw paying houses, partly because the people are poor and partly from the fact that the theatres are at a distance from the habitable parts of the town. The project for a new opera house has been aban-doned, and the Chicago papers say it is to be a thing of the future, which will come with the necessity-that is, when people want it and have

The new dramatic feature of the week will be the production of "Leo and Lotos" at Niblo's and "Round the Clock" at the Grand Opera House. It is not probable that the former theatre can be got ready for the representation of the piece on Monday evening, owing to the work necessary in pre-paring a spectacle in the short time allowed for completing the house and putting the piece on the stage. The representation of "Leo and Lotos" will not be long delayed, however, and in the meantime the new piece at the Grand Opera House will have been seen by all who are anxious to witness performances on "first nights." Of the latter piece one of the merits claimed for it is that it will

even make an actor laugh.

A correspondent from Cincinnati writes us of the strange freaks of a young lady in that city remarkable for her beauty, her accomplishments and her taste in dress, which are strange only because her father is a man of wealth and social distinction.

taste in dress, which are strange only because her father is a man of wealth and social distinction. This is the story:—

She has conceived, it appears, a passion for the stage, but, instead of preparing herself by hard study for a debut in private, as other stage-strack young ladies have done before her, she figures now in the mouths of all the scandal-mongers of the city and suburbs in a most unpleasant position, having appeared as a common "super" at Wood's Theatre. She did this on last Monday evening. The play was "Julius Cesar," with Lawrence Barrett as the star in the role of Caina Cassins. The young lady made application to Manager Macauley for the privilege of appearing as one of the Roman populace. It was granted, and at a rehearsal during the day she was present. In the evening the young lady appeared, and in the first act, facing the large audience, to nine-tenths of whom her face was familiar, she betrayed very little nervousness, and, indeed, had all the confidence of one whose stage experience numbered months instead of hours. Upon her fingers diamonds shone, and her face was so markedly distinct from those of her associate supernumeraries in its beauty and intelligence that even the few people in the house who knew her not were led to comment upon the singularity of the circumstance of her appearance. Opera glasses from every nook and corner of the parquet and dress circle were brought into free play in a busy hum of whispered conversation run through the audience. Interest in the play ceased temporarily, and the regular supernumeraries looked abashed, and wore put out of all appearance by the scrutinizing glances that were bestowed upon them. Standing there in the fire of a whit for it. On Tuesday morning the subject was the talk of the town, and in the evening the house was packed long before the curtain rose. The young lady, however, did not appear.

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM AT VIENNA.

The Public Meeting at Called by the Board of Education.

Movement to Have Our School System Fully Explained at the World's Fair-Models, Maps, Photographs, &c., To Be Sent.

What the National Commissioner of Education Is Doing.

At two o'clock yesterday a large number of gentlemen interested in educational matters, by invitation of the Commissioner of Education, Hoope C. Van Vorst, assembled at the hall of the Department of Public Instruction, for the purpose of "con idering the best method of properly representing the educational system of our city at the Vienna Exposition. Among the gentlemen present were:— Alexander S. Webb; Professors John C. Draper, Huntsman, Morales, Spencer and Docharty, of the New York College; Judge Larremore; Judge Coates; the officials of the New York and Brooklyn Boards of Education; Professor Joy, of Columbia College; Professor Scott, of the New York College; Oswald Ottendorffer; President Hunter, of the Normal College, and others. Judge Van Vorst was called to the chair and

Lawrence D. Kernan was appointed secretary.

Judge Van Vorst stated that, having been appointed to the charge of Group No. 26, at the Vienna Exposition, he had called this meeting. The group referred to is intended to fully represent our edubeen shown on the part of the Director General of the Exposition and the Austrian authorities to have the New York system properly represented there. Board of Education of the city to forward groups. Vorst, "are facts and statistics as to our system, that they may take advantage of any suggestions

presented by our exhibition of books," &c.

By invitation of the Chair, General T. B. VAN BUILEN, the United States Commissioner, addressed the meeting, advocating the necessity of getting Congress to make an appropriation for the proper representation of America at the great Fair. two assistant clerks he had been engaged for four months in the interest of the movement. He described very minutely the character and dimen sions of the buildings and the advantages likely to accrue to American inventors by sending their productions to Austria. All the authorities in Austria who had conferred with him had shown a desire to have the laws amended to give full protection to inventors. in progress with this treaty is now object in view. In letters received the Director General urges especially that we should have a good representation of our school system, and es-

General urges especially that we should have a good representation of our school system, and especially a model school building, snowing the improvements, ventilation, accommodations, &c. He stated that he desired the educational interests to raise a fund to send a school house, about one-third the size of those in use, to the Exposition, as a small model would not be samicient to explain it. He wanted a building large enough to put the seats in, and practical men there to explain the model. The space devoted to the United States, he said, was 300 feet by 50 feet.

General WEBB, President of the New York College, stated that he thought statistical results were what was most needed, and for his college he could only promise this kind of information, with illustrative charts giving a perfect picture of the course pursued. He suggested the appointment of a committee, one of whom shall not be an expert, to preyent us sending anything there that will not be fully understood. He put this last suggestion in the form of a resolution, to which President Hunter, of the Normal College, spoke, advocating the full illustration of the general routine of the school hours, including the marching out at night. He approved Commissioner Van Buren's suggestion—a model school house, fully equipped, which he believed could be obtained at an expense to the city of less than thirty thousand dollars.

Professor Scort, of the New York College, felt that the statistical mode of illustrating was not enough. To strike the South German mind we should not only have a school house, but a class of children. A model would show the building, but it would fall to convey an impression of our school houses and the routine pursued, unless there were children present. While we could not plant a model school house, as large as possible, with chas rooms, books, &c., and also statistical facts as to the New York schools.

Superintendent Kindure feet we should present models and plans of school houses, showing inter-

the New York schools.
Superintendent Kindle felt we should present models and plans of school houses, showing internal arrangements and appliances, with our course of study in every grade fully explained, and, if possible, any fruits of the instruction, and he cheerfully supported the proposition of President

possible, any fruits of the instruction, and he cheerfully supported the proposition of President Webb, to have a committee appointed to see that nothing incomprehensible be presented.

Mr. Webs withdrew his motion and Professor Joy, of Columbia College, moved the appointment of a committee to co-operate with Judge Van Vorst and Commissioner Van Buren to thoroughly systematize it. He moved the names of anumber of gentlemen as a sub-committee, who were selected from the representatives of the educational interests in all parts of the country.

This called to his feet Commissioner Wood, who understood the object of the meeting to be of a local character, and he was opposed to the selection of gentlemen on the committee from distant parts of the country, whose system of instruction was entirely different from ours. What we want to show is the system of public schools, crowned with the model school and the College of New York. He urged the taking of stereoscopic views of the schools, class rooms and scholars as they appear during the busy hours of the day.

Mr. Wood moved in amendment that the Chair appoint a committee of five, including a non-expert, as a committee, and also appoint President Hunter, of the Normal College, and Lawrence D. Kernan, to proceed to Vienna and explain the system.

Professor Joy temporarily withdrew his motion,

ystem.

Professor Joy temporarily withdrew his motion nd Mr. Wood's was adopted unanimously. Pro and Mr. Wood's was adopted unanimously. Pro-fessor Joy's resolution was then put and carried. The Chair announced that he would appoint the committee of five on Monday next. The following is the committee referred to by Professor Joy's resolution. They are advisory to Commissioner Van Vorst, who will select his execu-ive committee from them: Joseph Alden, LL. D., State Normal School, Albany,

N. Y.

S. A. Apgar, State Superintendent, New Jersey.
Frederick A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D., President Counited College, New York.
Hienry Barnard, LL. D., Hartford, Conn.
Newton Bateman, State Superintendent, Illinois.
T. W. Brickneil, Commissioner Public Schools, Provi-

T. W. Bricknell, Commissioner Public Schools, Provience, E. I.
J. H. Binford, Richmond, Va.
Honry Bolander, Superintendent of Schools, San Pran-leco, Cal.
J. W. Bulkley, Superintendent of Schools, Brooklyn, rman Calkins, Assistant Superintendent, New York D. H. Cochran, LL.D., Polytechnic Institution, Brookrd Crosby, D. D., Chancellor New York Uni-Howard Grossy, D. D., Unancellor New York Uni-erally.

Duane Doty, Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich. John Eaton, Jr., United States Commissioner of Educa-on, Washington, D. C.

J. B., French, LL.D., Superintendent of Public Instruc-

, Vermont. In the control of the con F. Harris, Superintendent, St. Louis, Mo. W. Harvey, State Commissioner, Ohio. Warren Johnson, Superintendent of Schools, Maine. Henry Kiddle, Superintendent of Schools, New York

nry Morton, Ph. D., President Stevens Institute, Ho-

oken, N. J. M. A. Newell, State Superintendent, Maryland. B. G. Northrup, Secretary of Board of Education, Con J. Lewis Peet, Principal Deaf and Dumb Asylum, New Wm. F. Phelps, Principal of Normal College, Winons. John D. Philbrick, Superintendent of Schools, New rk city. ... Nott Potter, D. D., President Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.
J. H. Raymond, I.L. D., President Vassar College,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Andrew J. Rickoff, Superintendent of Schools, Cleve-land, Ohio.

and, Ohio.

W. H. Ruffner, Experintendent, Virginia.
David B. Scott, A. M., College New York.
George B. Sears, Superintendent of Schools, Newark,
J. R. Stramicky, Superintendent Astor Library, New
Cork city. k city. ernard Smyth, President Board of Education, New rk city. R. Spofford, Congressional Library, Washington. hu Swett, Deputy Superintendent, San Francisco. John Swett, Deputy Superintendent, Cal.
William B. Wait, Superintendent of Institute for the
Blind, New York.
Abram B. Weaver, Superintendent Public Instruction,
New York.
Alexander S. Webb, LL. D., President College of New ork. Andrew D. White, President Cornell University, Ithaca, K. Y. White, Editor of the National Teacher, Columbus, Joseph White, Secretary of Board of Education, Man chusetts. E. J. Whitlock, President of Board of Education, Brook-J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of Schools, Penn-

Justin Winsor, Superintendent of Public Library, Boton, Mass. The meeting adjourned after the above pro-

What is Being Done at Washington and

Elsewhere.

A circular to educators and others directly interested in the proper representation at Vienna Exposition of our public school system and other means of creating and diffusing intelligence is now being prepared by the Bureau of Education. Commissioner Eaton has, in pursuance of the plan adopted by a conference of educators held vision of the movement. The duty promises to be one of not only an interesting but herculean character. It has received the sanction of the leading superintendents and official educators, and the President will ask either in the annual or a special message for a sum sufficient to insure the proper representation of this country at Vienna. The amount generally deemed neces-sary is \$500,000, which will be supplemented by ap-propriations from the several states for the purpose of representing themselves directly by agents, in-formation and illustration of products and institutions. The Austro-Hungarian authorities, notably Count Andrassy among them, are strenuous in urging upon us the necessity and advantage of a full presentation of our school system. Baron Schwafz-Senborn the President Manager of the Exposition, has taken especial pains to call our attention to this feature of their proposed World's Fair. He has written to Hon. John Jay, to General Faton and to the United States Commissioner, General T. B. Van Buren. The aim of this part of the Exposition can be seen by the following extract from the official programme, all of which that relates to the subject will be published in the Bureau's circular.

reau's circular.

In order to carry out our share of this programme Commissioner Eaton addresses the State Superintendents and those of cities and larger towns, asking that they endeavor to furnish the following

matter:—
First—Charts showing number of schools, grades, studies in each, papils and teachers, average attendance by sex, salary and sex of teachers, school accommodations and income per capita, cost of unition, total cost, expenditures, school taxation, how much local, &c.

Scent-Spectment selected so as to fairly illustrate each class and grade of drawing, writing and composition also series of questions applied to studies in the several grades, such as are used in written examination. This part of the exposition to be accompanied by charts, diagrams, models, maps, and all other articles used oblectively in teaching, with a statement of the peculiarities, pro and co., of system employed.

Third—To secure from leading cities a model of best school building, equipped for use; also profiles, elevations, ground plans, &c., of other buildings, accompanied by statistics as to size, cost, material, method of construction, it special; modes of ventilation, heating, &c., with gymnastic and school furniture, illustrating workings.

General Van Burren Buren, United States Commis-

struction, it special: modes of ventilation, heating, &c., with symmastic and school furniture, flinstrating workings.

General Van Buren Buren, United States Commissioner at Vienna, stated here at the conference that the city of New York will place upon the ground a working model of a school building, with its several classes, furnished and arranged, in which that city will gather all she can offer the world in relation to her public schools. General Eaton explains in his forthcoming circular ail the necessary details, and asks further that all matters furnished shall be in duplicate, for the purpose of founding a National Education Museum and Library at the Capital. It is expected there will be considerable emulation among the larger cities to present a complete representation at Vienna of their schools. In addition to the public schools, the Commissioner will endeavor to secure the co-operation of all other institutions, associations or individuals, engaged in the work of education and instruction as defined and limited by the extract from the programme above given. From the responses already received he feels assured that with liberal assistance from Congress we may and certainly will present a striking array of the educational means by which our youth are aided to become intelligent citizens. Mr. Spofford, Librarian of Congress, will probably undertake the work of getting the statistics, &c., of our libraries fairly presented. Dr. Toner, of this city, has already undertaken the same work for the medical societies, &c. Commissioner Eaton will have the aid of all the bureaus, that like the Coast Survey, Hydrographic, Army Engineers, &c., have been engaged in work failing within the range of the third division of "Group No. 26," in fairly presenting the results of these labors. Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian, has promised all the assistance he can give in gathering and presenting the statistics, &c., of the scientific associations of the country.

THE TEMPEST OF FLAME.

Important Scientific Report to the Chief Signal Officer on the Boston Fire.

Evidences of a Fire Tornado During the Conflagration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1872. The following official report of the Signal Service observer stationed at Boston, relative to the anemometrical and other observations taken by terest and highly instructive. They clearly show that the fire was attended with phenomena dis-

THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER OF THE ARMY, Wash ington, D. C.:-

GENERAL—In reply to your telegraphic despatch. received this morning, directing me to make a full report of the meteoric phenomena attending the recent great fire, I would respectfully say that the wind at this station during the progress of the fire varied from north-northwest to north, with a velocity of from five to nine miles per hour, weather being clear, cool and pleasant. On approaching the fire on the north or windward side, as close as the heat would allow, the indraught of air through the burning streets assumed the character of a brisk wind, probably sixteen or eighteen miles per hour, while the heat was so intense as to cause smoke, steam, &c., to be carried up in spirals to a great elevation. the south or lee side the induced currents of air were very strong, probably thirty or thirty-five ward. This state of affairs appears to be the reverse of the Chicigo fire, where the strength of the wind was sufficient to overcome the induced cur-rents and the fire burned to leeward. It appears as if the high wind permitted the indraught to rise

neeting the indraught, gave the spiral or whirlwind form to the ascending current. height overhead, and the light reflected from their plumage made them appear as fire balls passing rapidly through the air. Many who saw them called them meteors, and likened them to the balls of fire said to have been seen in the Northwest during the great fires in that region. As an example of the great heat diffused, I would state that during the night I exposed a thermometer in the observatory to the full glare of the fire, when is rose nearly five degrees, although placed upwards of two thousand feet from the burning district and dead to windward of it. No other phenomena oc-

at a considerable angle after reaching the fire,

leaving a large space of highly rarified air in its front, inducing stronger currents to flow in, which,

curred, the barometer rising slightly and the weather remained unchanged.

I have the honor to be, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. E. COLE, Observer, Signal Service, U. S. A.

TERRIBLE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION. Telegraph Operator and a Torpedos Agent Blown Literally to Atoms—The Earth Excayated by the Shock—Des-truction of the Nitro-Glycerine Worked

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23, 1872.

This morning a terrible explosion occurred at the nitro-glycerine works of Roberts & Co., at Scrabs Grass, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, resulting in the instant death of H. F. Wolf, a telegraphy operator, and D. V. Wright, torpedo agent of Roberts & Co. The explosion was fearful, shaking the earth in the neighborhood like an earthquake, and hurling stones and pieces of timber in all discoulance. The works were shattered on if they have PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 23, 1872. rections. The works were shattered as if they had been a target for artillery exercise. The ground on which the building stood was excavated to an astonishing depth. This excavation is directly underneath where the magazine was located, Not a piece of fesh bigger than a visiting card could be found of either of the unfortunate men, and limbs of trees in the vicinity held shreds of clothing and little bits of fiesh. They were actually blown to atoms, and not a piece of fiesh an inch long could be discovered. On the hillside a watch belonging to Dr. Wright was found battered up and red with blood.

A horse standing a short distance from the sceng was struck with a large piece of cordwood and knocked down, but strange to say got up unhurt. The cause of the disaster is not known, and the amount of damage to property cannot just now be ascertained. rections. The works were shattered as if they had